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Adult correctional services in Canada, 2008/2009

by Donna Calverley

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0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

^{p} preliminary

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x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^{E} use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

Adult correctional services in Canada, 2008/2009: Highlights

- In 2008/2009, in the 12 jurisdictions that reported data, there were almost 371,800 adults admitted to correctional services.[1] Most admissions were to remand (41%), followed by probation (23%), and provincial and territorial sentenced custody (22%).

- Admissions to remand decreased in 2008/2009 from the previous year (-1%), as did admissions to federal custody (-3%). Admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody increased 1%.

- In 2008/2009, admissions to community supervision increased from the previous year, driven by increases in probation (+3%) and conditional sentences (+4%). The number of admissions to conditional sentences grew for the second consecutive year. Just over 18,400 adults were admitted to conditional sentences in 2008/2009.

- In 2008/2009, the operating costs to provide correctional services in Canada, which includes custodial services, community supervision, headquarters and central services, provincial parole boards and the National Parole Board (NPB), totalled almost $3.9 billion. This amount was 7% more than the previous year when controlling for inflation. Operating costs increased in both the provincial and territorial system (+6%) and the federal system (+8%).[2]

- The cost of keeping a federal inmate in custody in 2008/2009 was almost $323 per day. Controlling for inflation, this cost has increased annually since 2006/2007. In comparison, in 2008/2009, the average cost of provincial and territorial custody per inmate was about $162 per day. Controlling for inflation, this cost has fluctuated between $136 and $144 over same period.[3]

- Aboriginal adults continued to account for a notable share of admissions to correctional programs, including remand (21%), provincial and territorial sentenced custody (27%), federal custody (18%), probation (18%) and conditional sentences (20%).[4] In contrast, Aboriginal people represented 3% of the Canadian adult population according to the 2006 Census.

Notes

1. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut are excluded due to missing data.
2. Excludes Nunavut.
3. Provincial and territorial data exclude Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.
4. Provincial and territorial custody excludes Prince Edward Island. Probation excludes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Conditional sentences exclude Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Adult correctional services in Canada, 2008/2009

by Donna Calverley

The federal government and the provincial and territorial governments share the administration of correctional services in Canada, which include custody (sentenced custody, remand and other temporary detention), community-based sentences (e.g., probation and conditional sentences), statutory release of offenders from custody, and parole supervision (see Text Box 1).

This *Juristat* provides information on the adult correctional system caseload and costs, including trends in the supervision of adults admitted to and released from custody and community services, and their characteristics.

Text box 1
The administration of correctional services

Adult offenders sentenced to custody terms of two years or more fall under the federal penitentiary system. Federal correctional services are provided by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC), an agency of Public Safety Canada. CSC is responsible for the administration of sentences and the supervision of offenders. The National Parole Board (NPB), which is also an agency of Public Safety Canada, makes decisions to grant, deny, cancel, terminate or revoke different forms of conditional release, such as parole. The NPB operates at the federal level and in the provinces and territories that do not have their own parole board (i.e., all jurisdictions except Ontario and Quebec).

Custody sentences of less than two years, remand (also known as custody before or during trial or sentencing) and community-based sanctions (such as probation and conditional sentences) are all the responsibility of the provinces and territories. Other forms of temporary detention, such as immigration holds, are a federal responsibility. However, it is largely the provinces and territories that provide space in their facilities for these types of holds and do so through exchange of service agreements with the federal government. In addition, two jurisdictions–Quebec and Ontario–have their own parole boards and are authorized to grant releases to offenders serving less than two years in prison.

Majority of admissions to correctional services in 2008/2009 were to custody

In 2008/2009, for the 12 jurisdictions that reported data, there were almost 371,800 admissions[1] to adult correctional services. Seven in ten admissions were to custody while 3 in 10 were to community supervision. Admissions to remand accounted for the largest proportion of all admissions in 2008/2009 (41%), followed by probation (23%) and provincial and territorial sentenced custody (22%). Approximately 2% of admissions were to federal custody (Table 1; see Table 2 for data for individual provinces and territories).

Text box 2
Information about survey coverage

The analyses are based on administrative data collected through the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey and the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) which are conducted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Not all provinces and territories reported complete data for every reference year. Jurisdictions excluded from particular analyses due to non-reporting are noted throughout the article. Within the period of 2004/2005 through to 2008/2009, the following data are not available:

- All data for Prince Edward Island for 2004/2005 through to 2006/2007
- All data for Nunavut for 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- Community data for the Northwest Territories for all years
- Data for Nunavut on most serious offence and sentence length ordered for all years
- Data for Alberta on age at admission, most serious offence and sentence length ordered for custody for all years

Additionally, admission and release data for Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta (community only), and Correctional Service Canada have been collected through the ICSS, a microdata survey which allows for a broader range of analysis.

Number of admissions to provincial and territorial custody decreased

In 2008/2009, the number of adults admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody increased 1% and the number admitted to remand decreased 1% from the previous year (Table 1). The small change in the number of adults admitted to remand is a change from the overall longer-term trend which saw admissions to remand generally increasing from 1999/2000 to 2007/2008 and admissions to sentenced custody declining.

With more adults being admitted to remand over the years and fewer admitted to provincial and territorial sentenced custody, the number of adults in remand have outnumbered those in sentenced custody since 2004/2005 (Chart 1).[2] On any given day in 2008/2009, there were just over 13,500 adults held in remand, compared to almost 10,000 adults held in provincial and territorial sentenced custody (Table 3). Remanded inmates outnumbered sentenced inmates in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

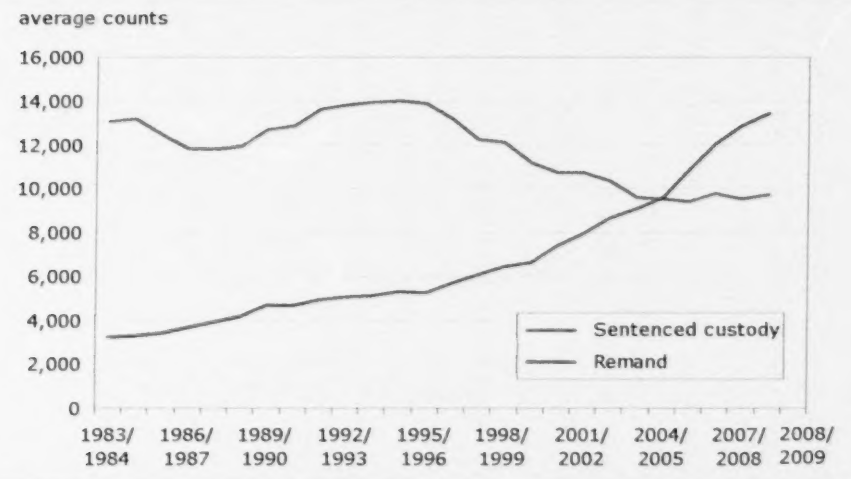
Text box 3
Canada's adult incarceration rate

On any given day in 2008/2009, there were about 37,200 adults in some form of custody in Canada. The majority (64%) of adults in custody were under the responsibility of the provinces and territories (Table 3).

Nationally, there were 141 adults in custody for every 100,000 adults in the population in 2008/2009. The national adult incarceration rate increased 1% from the previous year. Although varied in size, this marks the fourth annual increase in as many years. Incarceration rates increased from the previous year in the majority of jurisdictions, ranging from a 4% increase in Saskatchewan to an 11% increase in the Yukon. Rates declined in Prince Edward Island (-15%) and Ontario (-1%) and remained stable in Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec.[3] Since 1999/2000, the incarceration rate has increased 4%, mainly due to increases in remanded adults.[4]

Typically, adult incarceration rates tend to be highest in the territories and higher in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta than in the other provinces (Table 3).

Chart 1
As the number of remanded persons has increased, the number of offenders in sentenced custody has declined



Note: Due to missing data for some years, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been excluded.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Key Indicator Reports for Adults.

Text box 4
Admissions and average counts: Two ways of counting the use of correctional services

This *Juristat* makes use of two basic indicators that describe the use of correctional services: the average number, or count, of individuals under correctional supervision and the number of annual admissions to correctional facilities or to community supervision programs.

Counts of the number of persons in custody or serving a sentence in the community at a given point in time provide a snapshot of the daily correctional population and are used to calculate an annual average count. Typically, correctional officials perform daily counts in their facilities and monthly counts of offenders under community supervision. Average counts are more likely to be driven by the length of time under correctional supervision. Average count statistics therefore are more representative of longer term inmates and offenders serving longer term community supervision orders compared to admissions.

Admissions data are collected when an offender enters an institution or community supervision program, and describe and measure the caseflow in correctional agencies over time. While aggregate admissions include all persons passing through the correctional system, they do not indicate the number of unique individuals in the correctional system. The same person can be included several times in the number of admissions. This occurs when the individual moves from one type of correctional service to another (e.g. from remand to sentenced custody) or re-enters the system in the same year.

Time spent in remand increased over last decade

In addition to the growth in the number of admissions to remand over the last decade, the length of time served in remand has also increased. In 1999/2000, the median number of days in remand ranged from 2 days in Nova Scotia to 8 days in Ontario. By 2008/2009, the median number of days grew in most jurisdictions, ranging from an increase of 1 day in Quebec and Manitoba to 9 days in the Yukon[5] (Table 4).

Large proportion of admissions to remand are for offences against the administration of justice

Among the jurisdictions[6] reporting to the ICSS, over 25% of admissions to remand were for offences against the administration of justice (e.g., breach of conditions of probation, bail violations, failure to appear in court). In comparison, 32% were admitted for crimes of violence and 22% for property crimes (Table 5).[7]

Text box 5
Bill C-25: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (limiting credit for time spent in pre-sentence custody)

The growing number of admissions to remand, the longer stays in remand, and the declining number of admissions to sentenced custody during the past decade have all been driving forces of change in the custodial population. The role that credit for time served in remand may be contributing to this change has been the focus of recent policy analysis and legislative changes.[8] On February 22, 2010, *Bill C-25: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (limiting credit for time served)*, came into effect and provides clear direction in the *Criminal Code* as to the amount of credit that convicted offenders are to be given at sentencing.

Historically, the *Criminal Code* indicated that there was judicial discretion in deciding the amount of credit an offender could receive at sentencing for the time spent in remand. In addition to considering the length of time served in remand when deciding on a sentence upon conviction, judges could also factor in the physical conditions of an individual's stay in remand. While both the decision to grant credit for time served and the determination of an appropriate amount of credit rested with the sentencing judge, a general rule of providing two days credit for every day spent in remand was considered appropriate (*Martin's Criminal Code*, 2009).

Bill C-25 amended section 719(3) of the *Criminal Code* to cap the amount of credit that can be given for time served in remand to a ratio of one day for one day unless exceptional circumstances exist. For example, if an offender served nine months in remand and is sentenced to four years imprisonment, the net sentence would be three years and three months (four years minus nine months). As this legislation sets a maximum, a judge may elect to give less credit than one for one, including no credit. Bill C-25 also indicates that, in exceptional circumstances, a judge may grant a ratio of 1.5 to 1, but the court is required to explain the reasons for the additional credit. This flexibility, however, cannot apply to individuals who have violated conditions of bail or have been denied bail because of their criminal record.[9]

Number of admissions to intermittent sentences increased

An intermittent sentence is a custodial sentence that is served within separate time periods, most commonly on weekends. Section 732 of the *Criminal Code* stipulates that a sentence of 90 days or less may be served intermittently and sets out the circumstances which judges must consider when determining if an intermittent sentence is appropriate.

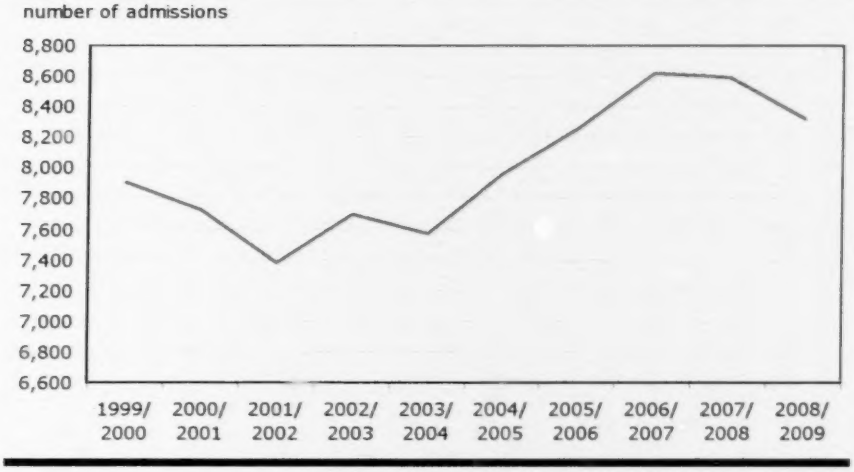
In 2008/2009, the number of admissions to intermittent sentences increased 6% over the previous year, and grew in 6 of the 10 reporting jurisdictions.[10] Compared to 2004/2005, admissions to intermittent sentences have grown 10%, a trend which has largely been driven by Quebec where the number of admissions has grown 48%.

In the jurisdictions reporting detailed microdata, the profile of offenders admitted to intermittent sentences differed from those admitted to full-time sentenced custody in that they were more frequently male (95% versus 89%), tended to be older (median age of 34.1 years versus 32.7) and were more frequently convicted of impaired driving (14% versus 3%) and other *Criminal Code* traffic offences (12% versus 4%).[11]

Number of admissions to federal custody declined

In 2008/2009, there were approximately 8,300 admissions to federal custody, declining 3% from the previous year. This decline marks the first notable decrease in admissions to federal custody since 2003/2004 (Chart 2).

Chart 2
First notable decrease in admissions to federal custody since 2003/2004



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

After rising for four consecutive years, the number of offenders in federal prisons on any given day remained stable in 2008/2009 at about 13,300 (Table 3). Federal offenders continued to account for about 4 in 10 adults in custody in Canada.

Text box 6
Correctional facilities

In 2008/2009, there were 234 correctional facilities across Canada, of which 57 were under federal jurisdiction and 177 were under provincial or territorial jurisdiction.[1]

Of the 57 federal institutions, 17 were deemed as minimum security, 19 as medium, 8 as maximum and 13 as multi-level security. These institutions reported a capacity of 14,761 bed spaces in 2008/2009, which represented approximately 40% of the total institutional capacity in Canada. Since 2000/2001, total federal custodial capacity has increased by 8% (Table 6).

There were also 16 federal community correctional centres, such as half-way houses, in operation at year-end with a capacity of 453 spaces. Between 2000/2001 and 2008/2009, the number of federal community correctional centers has ranged from 16 to 18 and the capacity ranged from 505 to 526 spaces.

The 177 provincial and territorial facilities reported a total operational capacity of 23,843 spaces in 2008/2009. Of these 177 facilities, 97 were classified as secure[2] and the remaining 80 were deemed to be minimum security institutions.[3] Since 2000/2001, the capacity of the provincial and territorial custodial correctional system has increased by 8%, largely driven by capacity increases in Quebec (+26%) and Ontario (+13%). Newfoundland and Labrador reported a decrease of 25% in its total institutional capacity.

1. Excludes Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.
2. Includes institutions with a combination of maximum, medium, or minimum level of security.
3. Data on provincial and territorial community correctional centers are not collected.

Women accounted for about one in ten offenders admitted to custody

In 2008/2009, women accounted for 6% of admissions to federal custody, 12% of admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody and 13% of admissions to remand. Among the provinces and territories, there were variations in the proportion of women admitted to sentenced custody. The proportion of female admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody ranged from 6% in Nunavut to 15% in Saskatchewan (Table 7).

Aboriginal people represented more than one in five admissions to custody

Aboriginal people had higher levels of representation in correctional services admissions than in the Canadian adult population. In 2008/2009, Aboriginal people accounted for 27% of admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody, 18% of admissions to federal custody and 21% of admissions to remand (Table 7). According to the 2006 Census, the Aboriginal representation in the Canadian adult population was 3%.

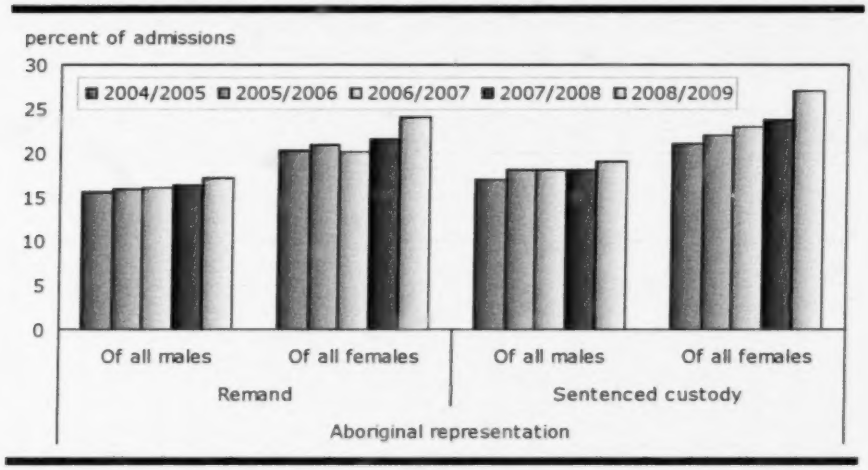
Based on the 11 jurisdictions that have reported consistently over time, the representation of Aboriginal people among sentenced custody admissions has increased by two percentage points since 2004/2005 (Table 8).

Aboriginal women represent substantial share of female admissions

Aboriginal women represent a substantial proportion of all women admitted to custody. In 2008/2009, Aboriginal women represented 28% of all women remanded and 37% of women admitted to sentenced custody. In comparison, Aboriginal men represented 20% of remanded men and 25% of men admitted to sentenced custody.[12]

Since 2004/2005, the representation of Aboriginal women among female admissions to sentenced custody has increased by 6 percentage points, while the representation among remand admissions has increased by 2 percentage points. In contrast, there has been a smaller increase for male Aboriginal admissions. From 2004/2005, the representation of Aboriginal men admitted to sentenced custody increased 2 percentage points and the representation of remanded Aboriginal men increased 1 percentage point[13] (Chart 3).

Chart 3
Aboriginal people more highly represented among female admissions, and representation has grown from 2004/2005 to 2008/2009



Note: Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta, and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Adults in custody were often young, unmarried males with low levels of education

In the provincial jurisdictions that reported to the ICSS in 2008/2009,[14] almost 45% of offenders in custody were under 30 years of age (Table 9).

The majority of individuals in provincial custody in those same jurisdictions were single (62%).[15] Offenders in common-law and marital relationships were a minority (14% and 11%, respectively) (Table 9).

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the population in custody had a relatively low level of education. Forty-five percent of individuals in custody and aged 25 years and older had less than a high school diploma (Table 9).

When an individual is admitted to custody, tools to assess needs are often used to determine relevant treatment and programming for an offender. Tools are also used to assess the risk of future offending. Saskatchewan and Correctional Service Canada currently report data on offender needs.[16] Data are collected for assessed offenders on needs in seven possible domains: attitude, criminal peers and companions (social interaction), drug or alcohol abuse (substance abuse), employment, family/marital relationships (marital/family), community functioning and emotional stability of the individual (personal/emotional). An individual is identified as having a need when the level of need has been rated as medium or high as of their most recent assessment[17] (Table 9).

In 2008/2009, the majority of individuals in Saskatchewan custodial services were identified as having a medium or high level of need for all domains, ranging from 55% identified as having treatment needs in the family/marital domain to 92% needing substance abuse treatment. Most individuals in Saskatchewan were identified as having four to five needs. Very few individuals (4%) were identified as having zero to one need.

In 2008/2009, 86% of individuals in federal custody[18] were identified as having treatment needs in the personal/emotional domain, followed by treatment needs for substance abuse, social interaction, attitude and employment. Less than half were assessed as having needs in the family/marital domain (46%) and the community functioning domain (34%) (Table 9).[19]

Offenders in federal custody were most often single (51%), and almost one-third (30%) were in a common law relationship (Table 9).

Admissions to community supervision increased

In 2008/2009, admissions to community supervision increased by 3%, with increases reported in probation, conditional sentencing and releases from federal custody[20] (Table 1).

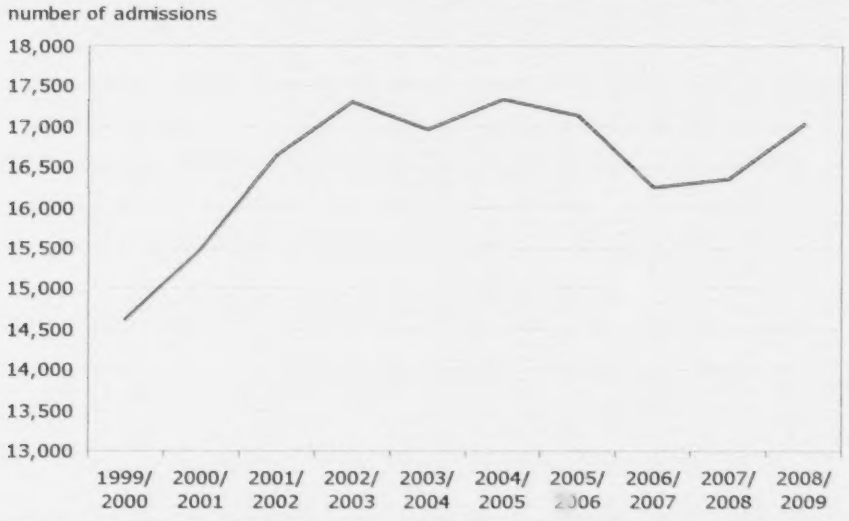
At the end of any given month in 2008/2009, there were almost 120,000 offenders being supervised in the community. Over 80% of offenders under community supervision were on probation, followed by conditional sentences (11%), federal supervision (6%) and provincial parole (1%) (Table 3).

Admissions to conditional sentences grew for second year in a row

Conditional sentencing was implemented in 1996 and provided the courts with a new sentencing option that permitted a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years to be served in the community.[21] One of the objectives of the conditional sentence is to reduce the reliance on incarceration.[22]

In 2008/2009, there were about 18,400 admissions to conditional sentences, marking an increase of 4% from the previous year (Table 1). Based on the 9 jurisdictions that have consistently reported data over time, the number of admissions to conditional sentences grew steadily from 1999/2000 to 2002/2003, but has fluctuated since (Chart 4).[23]

Chart 4
Admissions to conditional sentences have fluctuated since 2002/2003



Note: Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to missing data.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

At the end of any given month in 2008/2009, there were about 13,500 adults serving a conditional sentence in the community, up 5% from the previous year (Table 3).

Admissions to conditional sentences are largely for non-violent offences

Among jurisdictions reporting to the ICSS, admissions to conditional sentences were most often related to non-violent offences, such as property offences (28%) and drug offences (21%). Drug offences accounted for a higher proportion of admissions to conditional sentences than to other correctional programs. For example, they accounted for 6% of probation admissions, 6% of provincial and territorial sentenced custody admissions and 20% of federally sentenced admissions in 2008/2009. Over one-quarter (26%) of conditional sentence admissions among jurisdictions where data were available were for a violent offence (Table 10).[24]

Conditional sentences for drug offences receive longest supervision orders

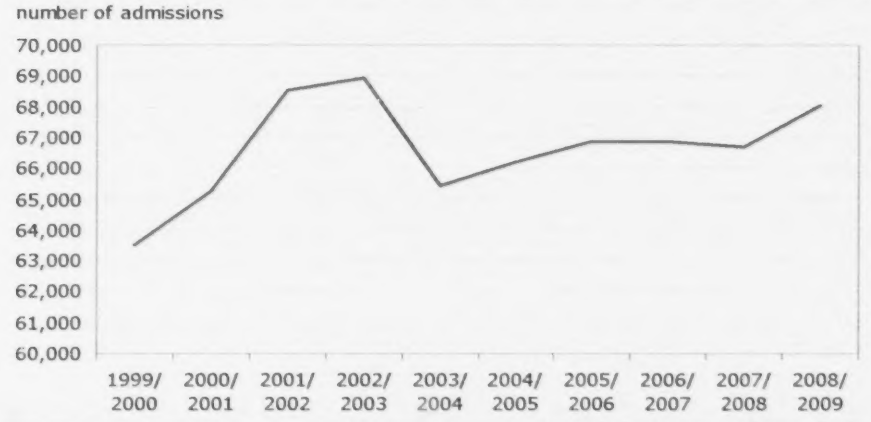
The median number of days ordered amounted to less than 12 months for all offence groupings except drug offences where the median days amounted to exactly 12 months (Table 10). In all jurisdictions, the sentence length of conditional sentences ordered for drug offences was longest compared to all other offences.

There was little difference in the median number of days ordered for property offences and violent offences (184 days and 183 days respectively) (Table 10).

Fluctuation in admissions to probation over the last decade

In 2008/2009, the number of admissions to probation increased 3% from the previous year (Table 1). Admissions to probation increased from 1999/2000 to 2002/2003, when the number of admissions to probation peaked. Admissions then declined in 2003/2004. Since 2004/2005, there has been little fluctuation in the number of admissions to probation (Chart 5).[25]

Chart 5
Admissions to probation, 1999/2000 to 2008/2009



Note: Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

At the end of any given month in 2008/2009, there were about 98,600 adults on probation, up 3% from the previous year (Table 3).

Females account for higher proportions of admissions to community sanctions than custody

Typically, females account for larger proportions of offenders admitted to probation and conditional sentences than to sentenced custody. In 2008/2009, females accounted for 18% of probation intakes, and 19% of those admitted to a conditional sentence (Table 7).

Aboriginal adults account for lower proportion of admissions to community services than to custody

In 2008/2009, Aboriginal adults represented 18% of probation admissions and 20% of admissions to conditional sentence compared to 25% of admissions to provincial and territorial sentenced custody and 21% of remand admissions (Table 7).

Except for full parole in Ontario, grant rates for day and full parole decreased

The rate at which federal offenders were granted day release by the National Parole Board (NPB) decreased 6 percentage points between 2004/2005 and 2008/2009. For provincial offenders, grant rates for day release by the NPB fluctuated between 2004/2005 and 2007/2008, and decreased 18 percentage points from the previous year. The rate at which full parole was granted by the NPB for provincial offenders also saw a notable decrease in 2008/2009. In contrast, the rate at which full parole was granted to offenders in Ontario by the Ontario Provincial Parole Board increased 12 percentage points over the five year period (Table 11).

In 2008/2009, there were about 9,300 conditional releases.[26] Most conditional releases (5,676) were to statutory release, followed by releases to day and full parole granted by the NPB (2,340) and provincial parole (1,333).[27]

The majority of conditional releases are completed 'successfully', meaning they were not terminated. Releases are terminated if there is a breach of conditions or if there is a new offence. Of the over 10,100 completed federal releases[28] in 2008/2009, 70% were completed successfully, 23% were terminated due to a breach of conditions and 7% due to commission of a new offence.

There were 476 releases from provincial and territorial custody[29] granted by the NPB that were completed in 2008/2009. Over three-quarters (77%) of these releases were completed successfully, while 21% were terminated due to a breach of condition and 2% due to a commission of a new offence.

Expenditures on correctional services

In 2008/2009, adult correctional service expenditures totalled almost $3.9 billion, marking a 7% increase from the previous year when controlling for inflation. Operating expenditures increased for both the provincial and territorial system (+6%), and the federal system (+8%).

Slightly more than half of all correctional service expenditures in 2008/2009 were in the federal system (54%) and the remaining 46% was in the provincial and territorial systems. Operating costs exclude capital expenditures, such as the cost of building new prisons.

Overall, custodial services represented the largest share of expenditures in both the federal (65%) and provincial and territorial systems (79%). The cost of imprisoning people is typically higher than supervising them in the community (e.g. while they are on probation, serving a conditional sentence, etc.) (Table 12). In 2008/2009, the provinces and territories spent slightly over $1.4 billion to operate prisons, compared to about $299 million to supervise offenders in the community.

It is usually more costly to house federal inmates than inmates in the provincial and territorial system. On average, in 2008/2009, institutional expenditures amounted[30] to almost $323 per day per federal inmate, compared to about $162 per day per provincial or territorial inmate (Table 13).[31] The federal system, which houses and serves offenders sentenced to periods of custody of two years or more, requires higher levels of security as well as longer-term specialized programming (Johnson, 2004).

Controlling for inflation, average daily inmate costs for federal inmates have increased annually since 2006/2007. In comparison, the provincial and territorial average daily cost per inmate fluctuated between $136 and $143 over same period (Table 13).

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Number of admissions to adult correctional services, reporting jurisdictions, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009

Type of admission	2007/2008	2008/2009	Percent distribution 2008/2009	Percent change from 2007/2008
	number		percent	
Custodial supervision				
Provincial and territorial sentenced custody	80,014	80,424	22	1
Remand	154,453	152,823	41	-1
Other temporary detention	18,366	18,164	5	-1
Total provincial and territorial custody	**252,833**	**251,411**	**68**	**-1**
Federal custody	8,594	8,323	2	-3
Total custodial supervision	**261,427**	**259,734**	**70**	**-1**
Community supervision				
Probation	82,142	84,281	23	3
Provincial parole	1,373	1,333	0	-3
Conditional sentences	17,620	18,404	5	4
Total provincial and territorial community supervision	**101,135**	**104,018**	**28**	**3**
Community releases (Correctional Service Canada)[1]	7,833	8,016	2	2
Total community supervision	**108,968**	**112,034**	**30**	**3**
Total correctional services	**370,395**	**371,768**	**100**	**0**

1. This category represents movement from federal custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial and territorial and federal offenders released on day parole or full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded.

Notes: Due to missing data, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories have been excluded. Prior to 2008/2009, other temporary detention in British Columbia was captured under sentenced custody. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 2
Number of admissions to adult correctional services, by program and jurisdiction, 2008/2009

Jurisdiction	Remand		Sentenced custody		Probation		Conditional sentence	
	number	percent change from 2007/2008	number	percent change from 2007/2008	number	percent change from 2007/2008	number	percent change from 2007/2008
Newfoundland and Labrador	492	-10	986	-2	1,501	0	368	-2
Prince Edward Island	268	35	648	-16	605	-7	49	9
Nova Scotia[1]	3,124	-1	1,669	-8	3,400	-2	784	1
New Brunswick[1]	1,937	-2	2,323	1	1,772	5	643	9
Quebec	29,677	0	7,725	6	9,659	5	4,093	5
Ontario	63,738	-3	31,370	-3	37,093	1	5,301	8
Manitoba	9,782	1	3,804	5	6,471	5	1,155	8
Saskatchewan	5,925	-3	3,620	8	3,962	2	1,575	4
Alberta[2]	23,970	6	18,509	9	9,159	6	1,324	8
British Columbia	13,518	-5	9,544	...	10,342	4	3,038	-2
Yukon	392	-5	226	-2	317	29	74	-10
Northwest Territories[3]	520	33	611	27	..	...	..	...
Nunavut	431	...	771	...	..	...	..	...
Federal	**...**	**...**	**8,323**	**-3**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

1. Sentenced custody excludes intermittent sentences.
2. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009 Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions; 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions, and; 8,306 sentenced only admissions. CCJS methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.
3. Sentenced and remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 3
Average counts of persons in adult correctional services, by program and jurisdiction, 2008/2009

	Custody					Community			
Jurisdiction	Sentenced custody	Remand	Other temporary detention	Total (actual in)	Incarceration rate	Probation	Conditional sentence	Provincial parole	Total community sentences
	number				rate per 100,000 adult population	number			
Newfoundland and Labrador	186	96	...	282	68	1,672	170	...	1,842
Prince Edward Island	71	16	5	92	83	702	21	...	723
Nova Scotia	180	240	29	449	59	..	..	...	..
New Brunswick	278	133	20	431	71	2,047	363	...	2,410
Quebec	2,466	2,021	..	4,486	72	9,198	3,408	479	13,085
Ontario	2,802	5,809	244	8,855	87	53,354	3,756	217	57,327
Manitoba	510	1,133	..	1,642	177	5,426	798	...	6,224
Saskatchewan	869	573	11	1,453	187	3,848	1,312	...	5,159
Alberta	1,089	1,796	..	2,885	104	8,689	1,375	...	10,063
British Columbia	1,234	1,546	30	2,809	80	13,002	2,249	...	15,251
Yukon	31	..	48	79	303	245	29	...	275
Northwest Territories	171	92	1	264	843	415	26	...	441
Nunavut	78	53	..	131	684	..	..	...	..
Total provincial and territorial	**9,964**	**13,507**	**387**	**23,858**	**90**	**98,596**	**13,506**	**696**	**112,798**
Federal	**13,343**	**...**	**...**	**13,343**	**51**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**7,166**
Total	**23,307**	**13,507**	**387**	**37,201**	**141**	**98,596**	**13,506**	**696**	**119,965**

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Key Indicator Report for Adults.

Table 4
Median days served in remand and sentenced custody, 1999/2000 to 2008/2009

Jurisdiction	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	median days served									
Newfoundland and Labrador[1]										
Sentenced custody	..	..	60	61	58	60	59	60	61	62
Remand	..	..	31	34	30	30	32	35	36	46
Prince Edward Island										
Sentenced custody	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia										
Sentenced custody	28	30	29	38	37	34	40	36	31	37
Remand	2	2	2	5	5	6	7	6	6	7
New Brunswick										
Sentenced custody	17	..	..	12	12	14	18	20	20	20
Remand	3	..	..	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
Quebec										
Sentenced custody	27	29	27	23	28	33	45	46	45	42
Remand	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Ontario										
Sentenced custody	40	40	33	30	20	20	19	16	16	17
Remand	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	8
Manitoba										
Sentenced custody	61	61	40	40	40	40	30	30	22	22
Remand	7	6	7	7	7	6	7	8	9	8
Saskatchewan										
Sentenced custody	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Remand	5	5	6	7	6	7	7	8	7	8
Alberta										
Sentenced custody	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia										
Sentenced custody	29	29	24	26	20	22	26	22	21	22
Remand	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	10	11	12
Yukon										
Sentenced custody	29	19	25	29	25	39	30	30	20	30
Remand	6	5	6	7	7	8	11	11	16	15
Northwest Territories[2]										
Sentenced custody	..	..	49	58	50	51	51	58	31	50
Remand	..	..	27	22	22	35	28	34	29	36
Nunavut										
Sentenced custody	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. Remand admissions exclude remands involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). This may explain why longer remand stays are reported in this province.
2. Sentenced and remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 5
Number of adults admitted to remand by most serious offence, selected jurisdictions, 2008/2009

		Criminal Code						Other federal statutes			Other[1]
Jurisdiction	number	Crimes of violence	Property crimes	Impaired driving	Offences against the administration of justice	Other *Criminal Code* offences	Total	Drug offences	Other	Total	Total
		percent									
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	492	44	24	2	21	5	95	3	0[s]	4	1
Nova Scotia	3,124	30	22	0[s]	27	16	95	4	1	5	0[s]
New Brunswick	1,937	31	25	3	28	8	94	4	1	5	1
Ontario	63,738	32	21	1	26	11	91	8	1	9	0[s]
Saskatchewan	5,925	29	24	1	18	20	92	5	3	8	0[s]
Total	**75,216**	**32**	**22**	**1**	**26**	**11**	**91**	**8**	**1**	**9**	**0[s]**

1. Other includes admissions for provincial, territorial and municipal offences.
2. In Newfoundland and Labrador, remand admission data exclude remands involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). This may partly explain the higher proportion of admissions for violent offences observed by this province.
Notes: Percentages exclude admissions where most serious offence is not known. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS).

Table 6
Provincial and territorial, and federal capacity and facilities, 2000/2001 to 2008/2009

	Provincial and territorial[1]		Federal	
	Capacity	Institutions	Capacity	Institutions
Year	number			
2000/2001	22,594	225	13,696	51
2001/2002	23,712	218	13,682	52
2002/2003	22,821	200	13,653	51
2003/2004	22,776	189	14,155	54
2004/2005	22,765	179	14,263	58
2005/2006	23,023	176	14,131	58
2006/2007	23,108	176	14,261	53
2007/2008	23,251	178	14,693	58
2008/2009	23,843	177	14,761	57

1. Excludes Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 7
Characteristics of adult offenders admitted to correctional services, 2008/2009

	Sentenced custody			Remand			Probation			Conditional sentence		Total adult Aboriginal population in 2006
Jurisdiction	Female	Aboriginal	Median age[1]	Female	Aboriginal	Median age[1]	Female	Aboriginal	Median age[1]	Female	Aboriginal	
	percent		years	percent		years	percent		years	percent		percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	9	19	31	11	22	28	18	..	31	24	14	4
Prince Edward Island	10	..	..	10	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	1
Nova Scotia[2]	10	9	32	13	10	30	20	6	32	18	7	2
New Brunswick[2]	11	10	32	11	10	30	19	9	30	22	8	2
Quebec	9	3	37	9	4	34	15	6	33	15	5	1
Ontario	11	10	33	14	10	31	18	8	32	22	13	2
Manitoba	9	71	28	14	68	28	20	56	29	21	45	12
Saskatchewan	15	80	30	10	78	28	23	71	28	19	74	11
Alberta[3]	14	40	..	14	36	..	18	25	30	20	17	5
British Columbia	11	25	33	14	23	33	19	21	33	18	17	4
Yukon	12	80	34	14	80	33	20	65	34	31	58	22
Northwest Territories[4]	10	88	29	9	86	28	..	..	..	..	..	45
Nunavut	6	98	..	8	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Provincial and territorial total	**12**	**27**	...	**13**	**21**	...	**18**	**18**	...	**19**	**20**	...
Federal total	**6**	**18**	**33**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	**11**	**26**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3**

1. The median age at admission is the age where, if all the people are ordered by age, half of the people are younger and half are older.
2. Sentenced custody excludes intermittent sentences.
3. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009 Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions; 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions, and; 8,306 sentenced only admissions. CCJS methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.
4. Sentenced and remand counts include residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), Adult Correctional Services Survey, and Demography Division, Census.

Table 8
Percentage of admissions to sentenced custody, by Aboriginal identity, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

Jurisdiction	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	percentage				
Newfoundland and Labrador	14	15	19	20	17
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia[1]	7	9	8	7	9
New Brunswick[1]	7	7	10	8	10
Quebec	2	3	3	3	3
Ontario	9	9	9	9	9
Manitoba	70	71	69	69	71
Saskatchewan	77	79	81	81	79
Alberta[2]	..	38	39	38	40
British Columbia	20	21	22	21	25
Yukon	74	73	68	76	80
Northwest Territories[3]	85	89	90	87	88
Nunavut	97	99	..	..	98
Provincial and territorial total[4]	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**20**
Federal	**18**	**19**	**19**	**18**	**18**
Total[4]	**18**	**18**	**19**	**18**	**20**

1. Excludes intermittent sentences.
2. Alberta uses a different counting methodology whereby an admission to custody is counted once, regardless of change in status. As such, in 2008/2009 Alberta reported 13,767 remand admissions; 10,203 remanded later sentenced admissions, and; 8,306 sentenced only admissions. CCJS methodology counts an admission as movement from one status in correctional services to another. For instance, an individual who moves from remand to sentenced custody will be counted as one admission to remand and one admission to sentenced custody. This report has included Alberta's remanded later sentenced admissions in both the number of admissions to remand and then again in the number of admissions to sentenced custody, resulting in a higher number of admissions than that reported by the jurisdiction.
3. Includes residents of Nunavut held under an exchange of service agreement.
4. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 9
Characteristics of adults involved in custodial correctional services, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Correctional Service Canada (CSC), 2008/2009

Characteristics	Provincial custody		Federal custody	
	number	percent	number	percent
Total persons	**75,559**	**100.0**	**22,656**	**100.0**
Sex				
Male	66,919	88.7	21,580	95.3
Female	8,565	11.3	1,076	4.7
Unknown	75	...	0	...
Age at last custodial status admission date				
Under 18	19	0.0	36	0.2
18 to 19	5,109	6.8	682	3.0
20 to 24	14,522	19.2	3,839	16.9
25 to 29	12,737	16.9	4,154	18.3
30 to 34	10,322	13.7	3,375	14.9
35 to 39	9,506	12.6	3,319	14.6
40 to 44	9,032	12.0	2,841	12.5
45 to 49	7,024	9.3	2,030	9.0
50 and over	7,264	9.6	2,380	10.5
Unknown	24	...	0	...
Mean age	34.3	...	35.4	...
Median age	32.5	...	33.8	...
Marital status				
Single (never married)	45,147	62.2	11,405	51.1
Married	8,089	11.1	1,807	8.1
Common-law	10,440	14.4	6,680	29.9
Separated/divorced	8,485	11.7	2,130	9.5
Widowed	416	0.6	295	1.3
Unknown	2,982	...	339	...
Education completed for age 25 and over[1]				
No formal education	8	0.1	..	...
Some primary	528	6.2	..	...
Completed primary	666	7.8	..	...
Some secondary	2,646	30.8	..	...
Completed secondary	3,828	44.6	..	...
Some postsecondary	269	3.1	..	...
Completed postsecondary	640	7.5	..	...
Unknown	841	...	..	...
Employment status at admission[1]				
Unemployed (but able to work)	5,645	47.3	..	...
Employed (part-time, full-time)	4,899	41.0	..	...
Not employable—disabled, medical reasons, etc.	401	3.4	..	...
Student—not employed	473	4.0	..	...
Retired—not employed	54	0.5	..	...
Other—not employed	463	3.9	..	...
Unknown	1,358	...	..	...

Table 9 (continued)

Characteristics	Provincial custody		Federal custody	
	number	percent	number	percent
Need indicated[2, 3]				
Substance abuse	4,631	91.8	15,097	73.0
Attitude	3,875	76.9	13,485	67.5
Family/marital	1,703	55.1	9,033	45.6
Personal/emotional	...	...	17,817	86.4
Social interaction	4,303	85.3	14,103	70.5
Employment	3,477	68.9	12,307	62.0
Community functioning	1,390	71.3	6,718	33.8
Number of needs indicated[3]				
0 to 1	193	3.8	629	3.0
2 to 3	1,149	22.8	6,916	33.3
4 to 5	2,922	57.9	7,713	37.2
6 to 7	783	15.5	5,498	26.5
Mean number of needs	4.2	...	4.3	...
Median number of needs	4.0	...	4.0	...
Most serious offence, last custodial status				
Violent offences	23,246	31.4	13,571	60.3
Serious violent offences[4]	6,938	9.4	5,704	25.3
Sexual offences	3,167	4.3	2,348	10.4
Robbery	2,799	3.8	4,612	20.5
Common assault	4,101	5.5	20	0.1
Other violent offences[5]	6,241	8.4	887	3.9
Property offences	13,119	17.7	3,265	14.5
Break and enter	3,821	5.2	2,346	10.4
Theft and possession of property	3,965	5.3	138	0.6
Fraud	1,994	2.7	476	2.1
Other property offences	3,339	4.5	305	1.4
Offences against the Administration of Justice	9,201	12.4	74	0.3
Breach of probation	5,654	7.6	0	0.0
Other Criminal Code offences (excludes traffic)	8,972	12.1	1,832	8.1
Criminal Code—traffic offences	2,734	3.7	647	2.9
Impaired driving	2,358	3.2	216	1.0
Drug offences	5,756	7.8	2,765	12.3
Other federal	1,190	1.6	148	0.7
Other offences[6]	1,917	2.6	0	0.0
Unknown	1,412	...	138	...

1. Provincial custody excludes Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario due to missing data.
2. Needs analysis includes last assessment performed. Includes only those cases where need assessments were performed and need level is indicated as medium or high. Provincial custody includes Saskatchewan.
3. Includes only those cases in which needs were assessed. Need is indicated as being present when the need is assessed as medium or high. Maximum number of needs available is 7 and minimum is 0. Provincial custody includes Saskatchewan.
4. Includes homicide, attempted murder and major assault.
5. Includes utter threats, criminal harassment, and other crimes against the person.
6. Includes provincial/territorial offences and municipal bylaw infractions.

Notes: Percentage calculations exclude 'unknown'. Includes the most recent custodial status.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Table 10
Admissions to conditional sentence by most serious offence and median days ordered, selected jurisdictions, 2008/2009

		Criminal Code							
	Admissions	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Impaired driving		Other *Criminal Code* offences	
Jurisdiction	number	percent	median days ordered	percent	median days ordered	percent	median days ordered	percent	median days ordered
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	368	22	90	37	91	4	106	23	90
Nova Scotia[2]	784	24	184	29	183	2	182	24	120
New Brunswick[2]	643	35	182	32	220	1	182	20	123
Ontario	5,301	25	182	26	183	2	146	21	148
Saskatchewan	1,575	31	184	25	184	3	273	30	182
Alberta	1,324	21	365	30	365	2	276	14	274
Total (all available jurisdictions)	**9,995**	**26**	**183**	**28**	**184**	**2**	**183**	**22**	**181**

		Federal statutes					
	Admissions	Drug offences		Other		Other[1]	
Jurisdiction	number	percent	median days ordered	percent	median days ordered	percent	median days ordered
Newfoundland and Labrador[2]	368	11	365	2	38	1	x
Nova Scotia[2]	784	20	365	1	184	0[s]	x
New Brunswick[2]	643	12	243	0	x	0	x
Ontario	5,301	24	273	1	182	0[s]	x
Saskatchewan	1,575	12	365	0	x	0	x
Alberta	1,324	33	548	1	320	0[s]	x
Total (all available jurisdictions)	**9,995**	**21**	**365**	**1**	**183**	**0[s]**	**x**

1. Other includes admissions for provincial, territorial and municipal offences.
2. Due to low cell counts interpretation should be made with caution.

Notes: Calculations for percent distribution are based on total admissions excluding those where most serious offence is not known. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

Table 11
Grant rates for full and day parole, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	Day parole			Full parole		
Parole board	Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate	Total applications	Applications granted	Grant rate
	number		percent	number		percent
National Parole Board						
Federal offenders						
2004/2005	4,128	3,077	74.5	3,354	1,531	45.6
2005/2006	4,328	3,208	74.1	3,679	1,654	45.0
2006/2007	4,518	3,165	70.1	3,758	1618[r]	43.1
2007/2008	4,442	3,140	70.7	3,644	1,566	43.0
2008/2009	4,419	3,043	68.9	3,714	1,636	44.0
Provincial offenders[1]						
2004/2005	246	187	76.0	393	276	70.2
2005/2006	209	141	67.5	344	223	64.8
2006/2007	217	143	65.9	411	293	71.3
2007/2008	331	238[r]	71.9	436	281	64.4
2008/2009	427	230	53.9	462	201	43.5
Provincial parole boards						
Quebec						
2004/2005	.	.	.	2,447	1,122	45.9
2005/2006	.	.	.	2,560	1,284	50.2
2006/2007	.	.	.	3097[r]	1,192	52.1
2007/2008	.	.	.	3267[r]	953	43.3
2008/2009	.	.	.	3,252	928	45.6
Ontario						
2004/2005	.	.	.	1,105	257	23.5
2005/2006	.	.	.	1,041	288	28.4
2006/2007	.	.	.	1,051	275	26.6
2007/2008	.	.	.	1,046	400	38.9
2008/2009	.	.	.	1,094	383	35.6

1. These data represent decisions for provincial and territorial offenders in provinces and territories that do not operate their own parole boards, but which are supervised by Correctional Service Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey.

Table 12
Operating expenditures of the adult correctional system, 2008/2009

	Current dollars									
	Custodial services		Community supervision services		Headquarters and central services		NPB or provincial parole boards[1]		Total	Per capita cost[2]
Expenditures	thousands of dollars	percent	thousands of dollars	percent	thousands of dollars	percent	thousands of dollars	percent	thousands of dollars	dollars
Federal expenditures[3]	1,347,162	65.0	210,752	10.2	466,925	22.5	48,600	2.3	**2,073,439**	62.24
Provincial and territorial expenditures[4]	1,403,223	78.8	299,115	16.8	71,297	4.0	7,301	0.4	**1,780,935**	53.51
Total expenditures	**2,750,385**	**71.4**	**509,867**	**13.2**	**538,222**	**14.0**	**55,901**	**1.5**	**3,854,374**	**115.76**

1. Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec and Ontario.
2. Per capita cost is total cost of correctional services divided by the total Canadian population.
3. Federal expenditures include Correctional Service Canada and National Parole Board (NPB), but exclude CORCAN.
4. Excludes Nunavut. Capital costs have been excluded from all jurisdictions' expenditures.

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

Table 13
Institutional and average daily cost of persons in provincial, territorial and federal custody, current and constant 2002/2003 dollars, 1999/2000 to 2008/2009

	Current Dollars		Constant 2002/2003 Dollars		
	Institutional operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost	Institutional operating expenditures	Average daily inmate cost[1]	
Type of custody	thousands of dollars	dollars	thousands of dollars	dollars	percentage change from previous year
Provincial and territorial custody					
1999/2000	879,731	129.97	951,585	140.58	...
2000/2001	906,839	133.25	954,687	140.28	-0.2
2001/2002	934,413	134.05	962,336	138.05	-1.6
2002/2003	1,009,578	141.73	1,009,578	141.73	2.7
2003/2004	991,802	141.11	973,584	138.52	-2.3
2004/2005	1,075,185	149.88	1,033,114	144.02	4.0
2005/2006	1,134,384	149.88	1,065,769	140.81	-2.2
2006/2007	1,203,201	147.69	1,109,711	136.21	-3.3
2007/2008	1,300,132	155.00	1,174,116	139.98	2.8
2008/2009	1,397,731	161.80	1,234,681	142.93	2.1
Change from 1999/2000 to 2008/2009			percent		
	58.9	**24.5**	**29.8**	**1.7**	**...**
Federal custody[2]	thousands of dollars	dollars	thousands of dollars	dollars	percentage change from previous year
1999/2000	...	...	...	...	...
2000/2001	...	...	...	...	...
2001/2002	1,085,277	235.25	1,117,709	242.28	...
2002/2003	1,099,525	239.05	1,099,525	239.05	-1.3
2003/2004	1,111,239	245.26	1,090,827	240.75	0.7
2004/2005	1,163,100	259.05	1,117,589	248.91	3.4
2005/2006	1,194,500	260.11	1,122,249	244.37	-1.8
2006/2007	1,294,842	274.27	1,194,232	252.95	3.5
2007/2008	1,453,771	298.56	1,312,864	269.62	6.6
2008/2009	1,570,628	322.51	1,387,409	284.89	5.7
Change from 2001/2002 to 2008/2009			percent		
	44.7	**37.1**	**24.1**	**17.6**	**...**

1. Daily offender cost is calculated by dividing the operational expenditures by the 'total days stayed'. 'Total days stayed' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. Custodial services operating costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities, as well as purchased services related to institutional activities.
2. Prior to 2001/2002, the average daily inmate cost was based on federal institutional expenditures for custodial services.
Note: Due to missing data for some years, provincial and territorial custodial data from Prince Edward Island and Nunavut have been excluded for all years.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Resources, Expenditures and Personnel (REP) Survey; Public Accounts of Canada.

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Notes

1. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut are excluded due to missing data.
2. For more information on average counts see; Statistics Canada, *Daily*, December 8, 2009. 'Adult and youth correctional services: Key indicators'.
3. Excludes Nunavut.
4. Excludes Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.
5. In Newfoundland and Labrador, remand admission data exclude remands involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the RCMP. This may explain why longer remand stays are reported by this province.
6. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan.
7. In Newfoundland and Labrador, remand admission data exclude remands involving short periods of incarceration as these are managed by the RCMP. This may partly explain the higher proportion of admissions for violent offences.
8. See Kong and Peters, 2008.
9. For more information see Casavant, 2009.
10. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Nunavut.
11. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan.
12. Excludes Prince Edward Island.
13. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta, and Nunavut.

14. Provinces providing custodial information to the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS), include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These jurisdictions provide microdata, which allow analysis at the person level.

15. Analysis is based on the most recent admission of 75,559 individuals involved in custody in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan. Proportions are presented only for individuals for whom characteristics are known and reported.

16. Other provincial jurisdictions reporting to the ICSS do not yet have the ability to record needs information in their administrative systems, and/or the ability to transfer the information to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

17. Minimum number of reported needs in Saskatchewan is 0; maximum number of needs is 6.

18. Analysis is based on the most recent admission of 22,656 individuals involved in federal custody. Proportions are presented only for individuals for whom characteristics are known and reported.

19. Minimum number of federal needs reported is 0; maximum number is 7.

20. Releases from federal custody represent movement from custody to federal conditional release and include provincial and territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release.

21. There are additional restrictions to conditional sentences which are set out in section 742.1 of the *Criminal Code*. Among the restrictions for its use are offences for which a mandatory minimum sentence of imprisonment applies, even if it is for less than two years.

22. For more information see MacKay, 2005.

23. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

24. Data are from the Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) and include Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta data only.

25. Excludes Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

26. A conditional release is a gradual release of an inmate into a community program, such as day parole, full parole or statutory release.

27. For more information of conditional releases and outcomes. See Tables 14, 35, 39 and 40 of the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey 2008/2009 Reference Tables.

28. Includes day parole, full parole and statutory release.

29. Includes day and full parole.

30. Trends in expenditures are examined in constant dollars to take inflation into account and to allow for year to year comparison.

31. Daily offender cost is calculated by dividing the operational expenditures by the 'total days stayed'. 'Total days stay' is based on average daily (actual-in) counts of inmates multiplied by the number of days in the year. Custodial services operating costs constitute total operating expenditures for government facilities as well as purchased services related to institutional activities.